

LATEST GERMAN LUSITANIA NOTE IS ACCEPTED BY U.S.

But New Submarine Policy
Must Not Apply To
Armed Liners

LIKELY TO AGREE Bernstorff Says Germany Doesn't Intend To Sink Liners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, Feb. 17.—Secretary of State Lansing has informed Count Bernstorff that Germany's latest Lusitania formula would be acceptable for that particular case but he demanded assurances that Germany's new submarine policy would not be extended to passenger-carrying liners even though they be armed for defensive purposes.

Earlier Conferences

Washington, February 16.—Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has conferred with Secretary of State Lansing relative to the advisability of postponing the application of Germany's submarine order, in view of further negotiations. Count Bernstorff said that Germany did not intend to sink liners.

Treaty With Manchus Revised Dienstliche Lloyd

Peking, February 18.—In consequence of his appointment as chairman of the Tsanchengyuan, Prince Pu Lun has resigned his post as Chief of the Household Department of the Imperial Family. Prince Tsai Ying will become the new Chief of the Department.

The session of the Tsanchengyuan which will end in a fortnight will probably be prolonged for two months, as the settlement of some bills is still outstanding.

Prince Tsai Yun, in the name of the Imperial Family, will answer the congratulatory calls made on the occasion of the birthday of Emperor Hsuan Tung.

Yuan Shih-k'ai has instructed the State Department to revise the favorable treaty signed by the Imperial Manchu Family and the Republican Governments. Orders have been given that those paragraphs which are not contrary to the monarchy shall remain unchanged.

Amsterdam, February 17.—The Socialists, in the Prussian Diet, have expressed their disapproval of the Government's submarine campaign against merchantmen.

Apologies To Holland

Amsterdam, February 17.—The German Government has informed Holland that its enquiry has proved that the commander of the tank motorvessel Artemis, which was recently torpedoed by a German torpedo-boat, was blameless. It admits that the torpedoing of the vessel was a blunder on the part of the commander of the German torpedo-boat, has disapproved his action and taken the necessary measures, apologises for the incident and offers an indemnity.

FIRE AT BROOKLYN DOCK NOT INCENDIARY'S WORK

Was Caused by Faulty Electric
Wires; Bolton Castle and Pacific
Saved, But Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, February 16.—The owners of the Bolton Castle and the Pacific state that both steamers have been saved, but are seriously damaged. The pier was destroyed and 13 Chinamen are missing.

The fire was not of incendiary origin, but was due to electric wires.

Mail Notices

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Feb. 19
Per R.M. s.s. Montague...Feb. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Wakanoura M. Feb. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 24

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per R.M. s.s. Montague...Feb. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12

For Europe, via Suez:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 19

Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique Mar. 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar.

Battle Is Raging At Kikiang, South of Chungking; Tsai Ao Commands The Yunnanese

Peking Awaits Result With Interest; Luchow Still In
Government Hands; New Revolutionary Society

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, February 18.—The Peking Gazette learns from a reliable source that a wireless message from Chungking reports that Chungking is quiet. Luchow is still in the hands of the Government troops, while a battle is raging at Kikiang, southwards of Chungking, near the Kweichow border.

The Peking Gazette says that it will be recalled that a force supposed to be commanded by Tsai Ao in person occupied Kikiang early this month, probably with the assistance of Kwei-chow troops from Kweiyang. In this event the force now fighting the Northerners is commanded by Tsai Ao himself. The Government force is probably a detachment of the 7th Division as a report was current some days ago that immediately the attitude of Kweichow was made clear in the last week in January a detachment of the 7th Division, presumably its advance-guards, was ordered to proceed to Kikiang with the object to occupy the city. The result of the battle is awaited with great interest.

Fighting Line Extended

The National Herald says that the fighting line in Southern Szechuan is extending from Chungking to the south east to Chikiang and Hongkang, and from Neichi to Luchowfu, and on the further west to Hsuehfu and Chienwei. It extends over 500 Chinese miles and the troops at the front desire reinforcements.

The Shunpao reports:—The Peking Government has promised to reward the General who defended Luchowfu with the title of nobleman and the officers and men with \$200,000. Liu Tsung-hao at Neichi has tried to take Luchowfu several times but failed and has left a portion of his men at Neichi and retired to Hsueh-fu. The Yunnan forces are trying to cross the river to proceed to Chengtu. General Hsien Hsiang-sheng has wired to the Government that Liu Tsung-hao has retired and his officers and men should be rewarded as promised.

Yunnan Forces In Hunan

The Yunnan forces have arrived at Chenchin in Hunan and the Kalan-hui people have joined them. There are now over 20,000 troops.

According to a Hongkong telegram received by the Eastern Times, dated February 17, the troops under General Lung Chikwan, the Chiang-chun of Kwangtung, have fought against revolutionary forces in the districts of the North River. The revolutionaries captured 1,000 men of the Government troops. They used two machine guns and killed many of the Government troops.

The same paper reports that, in reply to the diplomatic corps, Lu Chien-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has stated that the Peking Government may be able to suppress the Yunnan forces within six months.

New Revolutionary Society

The Shanghai Taoyin Office has received an instruction from the Ministry of Interior that according to reports received from Shanghai

BRITAIN TRYING TO END
BIG FREIGHT CONGESTION

Suggestion That Central Au-
thority Control All Ship-
ping Is Withdrawn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—In the House of Commons today Mr. B. E. Peto, Conservative M.P. for Devizes, suggested that a central expert authority should control shipping. He said that the congestion at the ports was largely responsible for the shortage of tonnage.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that he did not doubt that improvement was possible but he did not think much could be done owing to admirals and generals lacking commercial training. It was impossible to requisition all British shipping. Eighteen ship-owners of the highest standing were giving their best advice to the Government on the matter.

Mr. Lloyd George's amendment was withdrawn after a statement had been made by Mr. Walter Runciman announcing that the completing of ships which were nearly finished, explaining the efforts being made to relieve congestion at the docks and the impossibility of fixing maximum freight below the world price.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the import of fruit from all parts of the Empire would be exempted from restriction.

Mr. Wilfred Lawson has resigned, as he does not approve the Government's war policy.

The House of Commons has adopted the Address.

LL. GEORGE WANTS MORE LABOR IN THE ARSENALS

Urges Cessation of Building So
Men Can Transfer; *In-
crease Alcohol Output

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, urges the cessation of building operations and the temporary transference of labor to the building of munition factories.

Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, have conferred with distillers, with a view to increasing the output of alcohol for making explosives.

British Labor Party Demand War Pensions

Will Press for Grants to Men
Contracting Disease While
Serving With Colors

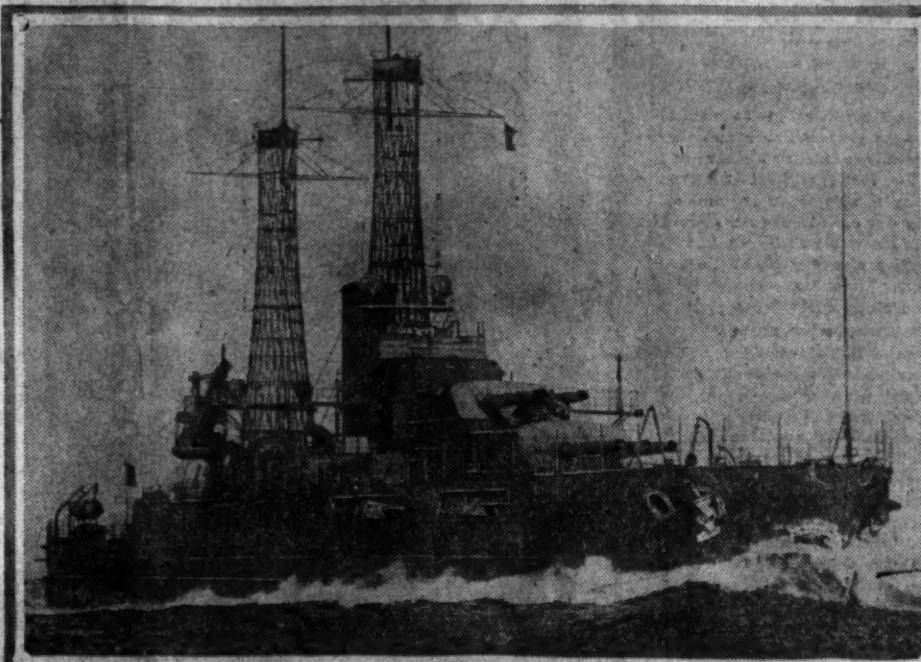
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 17.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to an amendment to the address brought forward by the Labor party, demanding pensions for those men who contracted disease while serving with the colors, Mr. H. W. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, announced that the Government had established a new body to deal with such cases, which were outside the limits of the pensions warrant. Members of the Labor party were not satisfied with this and intimated that they would again press the matter.

Mr. Wilfred Lawson has resigned, as he does not approve the Government's war policy.

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Newest U. S. Super-Dreadnaught On Speed Trial



This picture shows the U. S. S. Oklahoma, the latest addition to Uncle Sam's sea-fighting force cleaving the water on her speed trials off Rockland, Me. The Oklahoma is fitted with reciprocal engines, while her sister ship, the Nevada, is equipped with turbine engines. Naval men are watching the tests with interest to decide which type of engine is best suited to the needs of our navy.

GEN. HUGH SCOTT IN GARRISON'S PLACE

Chief of Staff of U. S. Army
Is Temporary Secretary
Of War

New York, February 11.—Major General Hugh Lenox Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has been appointed acting Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, who has resigned.

General Scott's reputation has been made by his work with the Indians and in the Philippines. He commanded the military post of Jolo from 1902 to 1904 and abolished the slave trade in the Sulu Peninsula. He has served in several Indian expeditions.—United Press.

Armament Question

New York, February 11.—Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, and Mr. Henry Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, have both resigned because of differences with President Wilson regarding the army system and the Philippine independence questions.

Mr. Garrison has been known among the members of the present Cabinet for his firm opinion. His sudden resignation is received with surprise.

The rumor that the Secretary of War has resigned on account of the Lusitania affair is officially denied.

There seems little doubt that the resignation of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of War will place the Army Expansion Bill in a difficult position and that their resignation was chiefly concerned with the question of armament.

One report is that the reason for their resignations is that President Wilson, in face of the opposition of Congress, could not uphold the government's plan to create a continental army to be placed under the control of the Federal Government.

Members of Congress opposed the government's plan because of the political pressure brought by the militias of the several States.

President Wilson also has yielded to this pressure, it was said.

He said that business conditions in the United States were generally prosperous. Great interest was being manifested in the plans for increasing the American merchant marine and there was a demand for ships—especially on the Pacific Coast.

He said that the air service in the United States were generally good.

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FORMAL BLOCKADE MAY SPREAD WAR

London Talks of Possible Outcome of New Action Against Germany

U. S. PROTEST EXPECTED

Sweden's Hostility Already Declared—Parliament To Discuss Issue

London, January 18.—The question of declaring an actual blockade of Germany and Austria will be debated shortly in the House of Commons. The Government is now awaiting the views of France and Russia before deciding definitely on the substitution of a formal blockade for the Orders in Council which now govern British policy regarding German imports and exports.

It is expected that an important debate on the blockade policy of the Government will arise tomorrow in the House of Lords on questions put by Lord Portsmouth.

A good deal of publicity was given today to a statement by the Washington correspondent of the Morning Post of the increase in the exports from the United States, some of which presumably find their way to Germany. It is pointed out in well informed circles that quite apart from the consideration that if Great Britain had barred this trade she might now be at war with the United States or unable to get from that country the vast supply of munitions she is now receiving, the unqualified statement of a big increase in United States trade takes no account of one important reason for the increase.

This is that before the war large supplies of all kinds were obtained direct from Germany by Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway; that Germany now requires these supplies and can no longer export them through Hamburg; that neutral countries fringing on Germany have to make good this deficit in imports by importing direct from the United States.

To Compare Trade Figures

It would be to the interest of these neutral countries, it is pointed out, to supply the British Government with figures showing their former imports from Germany, and it is hoped in political circles that such figures may be obtained.

The considerations which govern the British blockade policy with neutral countries in proximity to Germany are simple. In the first place England seeks to restrict or have restricted the importations into those countries of goods which Germany desires and the surplus which she would absorb.

This has been done by the supervision of the fleet and by arrangements for guarantees of destination. Under the Netherlands Overseas Trust and the Danish agreement, innumerable cargoes have been taken into British ports and held up while the destination of goods was being investigated.

In the case of cotton, before it was made contraband, cargoes were purchased before assurance of neutral destination was lacking. If cotton had been made contraband earlier in the war the present hostility of the United States toward Germany would have been directed against Great Britain, with the possible results already indicated.

If Great Britain barred trade with

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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

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Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

the neutral countries fringing Germany, or endeavored to ration the on a basis of their consumption before the war as is urged by some one or two results would follow. Either these countries would be flung into the arms of Germany or, shrinking from an act of war, they would reluctantly acquiesce on condition that exports from their shores to Great Britain would also be barred.

Three More in War?

It is also argued that if to transfer the control of the blockade from the Foreign Office to the Admiralty, as is urged, meant that it would be in the hands of the civil head of the Admiralty, Arthur Balfour, then national and international interests might still be preserved, but if the agitation is designed to give control of policy to the navy as a fighting branch of the service there would be no guarantee that presently Great Britain would not find herself at war with at least three more countries, since the Scandinavian countries have bound themselves together for their common interest.

The attitude of France in particular has been holding back a decision by the British Government in favor of a real blockade. The position of the republic has been that such a declaration now, if agreed to by France, might later be used to the republic's disadvantage, should she in time of war seek to import goods through the neighboring countries of Belgium, Spain and Italy.

Aristide Briand, the French Premier, landed in England at 11 o'clock tonight according to the Daily Mail, and took a train for London. He was met here by Premier Asquith and Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador.

Italy is reported to have hesitated at approving the British plan for the same reasons put forward by France.

It is possible also that Italy considers the additional reasons that, not being at war with Germany, a blockade in which she, with France, would be expected to furnish the main blockading force in the Mediterranean, would place her in the position of conducting a blockade against a nominally friendly country.

Too Act in Spite of Sweden

The statements of King Gustav of Sweden before the Riksdag, warning against increasing usurpation by belligerents of Swedish commercial rights, will not, it is asserted here, cause the slightest deviation from Great Britain's plans. The program by which Germany will be cut off absolutely from the outside world will be carried through, according to those in well informed circles, in spite of protests or threats.

The position of the movement for a complete blockade is such that any concessions might lead to the upsetting of the Government, and this will not be risked. The press is vigorous in its support of the measure, and would resent any move to make the plan less effective, and the people as a whole are in favor of it.

The newspapers which have been advocating a blockade of the German coast find in King Gustav's speech another argument in favor of the proposal. The enforcement of an actual blockade, they say, would cut off all traffic between the Scandinavian countries and Germany and eliminate all controversy.

BRANDEIS OPPOSED

Washington, February 6.—Opposition to the president's selection of Louis D. Brandeis for the vacancy created by the death of Justice Lamar of the supreme court is growing, and it looks as if it will be difficult to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote or the confirmation of the appointment by the senate.

British War Chiefs in Paris



Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, photographed in Paris, where they were attending the recent conference of Allied war chiefs, at which a campaign for the coming spring was mapped out.

HOW LINCOLN THE SPY EFFECTED HIS ESCAPE

Laxity of Officer Embarrasses Government—Large Force Hunts Fugitive

New York, January 19.—Ignatius Timothy Trebil Lincoln, the Hungarian who became successively an Anglican minister in Canada, a curate in England, a member of the House of Commons and finally a spy for Germany, escaped from a deputy United States marshal in Brooklyn last Saturday evening and is still at large.

The deputy marshal, Frank Johnson, whose inattention gave Lincoln a chance to escape, did not report the loss of his prisoner to United States Marshal Powers until Monday morning, so that Lincoln had forty-eight hours to cover his tracks and find a snug hiding place. Johnson has been suspended and has been severely interrogated by agents of the Department of Justice.

Lincoln had been in custody in the Raymond street jail since August 4, when he was arrested on two charges of forgery preferred by the British Consul. The alleged felony consisting of fraudulent bills discounted with a London money lender shortly before Lincoln fled from England to avoid arrest as a spy. While the charge on which he was being held here while the British authorities moved for his extradition was a criminal one, it was generally recognized that England desired the man's extradition for crimes of a distinctly political nature, the scope of which has been admitted by Lincoln himself in a series of articles he supplied to a New York newspaper.

Naval Secrets Betrayed

In these articles he confessed that he had been so angered by the insults heaped by the British upon persons of Teutonic birth that he deliberately set about to ingratiate himself with

the British Government by pretending to spy on the German military and naval service; but that his real object was to betray the secrets of the British Admiralty to Wilhelmsstrasse and to lure a part of the British fleet to waters where the German fleet would be waiting to overwhelm the British ships.

His return to England upon the rather technical charge of forgery was admitted of the utmost concern to the British Government, which has been seeking to break down his extradition defense that he was a political refugee merely. His escape, therefore, has greatly embarrassed not only United States Marshal Powers but the agents of the Department of Justice, who had been interrogating him almost daily in Marshal Powers' office.

Because of these frequent interrogations the prisoner had been taken back and forth between the Raymond street jail and the Federal Building in Brooklyn, at Washington and Johnson streets, almost daily in the custody of Marshal Powers or one of Mr. Powers' deputies. On Saturday afternoon Lincoln requested permission to confer with his lawyer, Morris Cukor, and with his secretary in the marshal's office. The permission was granted readily enough.

Marshal Powers sent Deputy Johnson to bring Lincoln to the Federal Building. After the conference was over Johnson started back to the Raymond street jail with the prisoner. Lincoln said he was hungry and asked if the deputy thought it would be all right to stop in Joe's restaurant at Fulton and Piermont streets for a little something which would relieve the monotony of prison fare. The deputy was willing and they sat down. Presently Lincoln asked permission to go to the lavatory and Johnson made no objection because, he says, he believed Lincoln could be trusted. Johnson waited fifteen minutes, became

alarmed, rushed into the lavatory and found that Lincoln was gone. Escape Finally Admitted

The deputy was frightened and delayed reporting to Marshal Powers in the hope that, single handed, he could recapture the fugitive. On Monday morning, after visiting several places where he thought Lincoln might have appeared, Johnson realized the hopelessness of his task and told Marshal Powers what had happened. The marshal put him through a sharp examination and then suspended him from duty. Last night every agent of the Department of Justice available for the duty was searching the city for Lincoln. Besides, many Brooklyn detectives were especially assigned to the job and detectives from the other boroughs were at work. Marshal Powers said last night that he was certain Lincoln would be recaptured within a week.

"The whole thing," said Marshal Powers, "is embarrassing. I don't quite know what to make of it."

"I have examined the approaches and exits to the washroom of the restaurant and I have made up my mind that Johnson was inexcusably careless or that there was pre-meditated slackness. Without climbing through a skylight, which would have been practically impossible, the only way Lincoln could have escaped was to walk back from the washroom and directly through the room where Johnson was sitting."

The man who is being so earnestly sought by several sorts of police has had a remarkable career. Last June, after the attention of the English authorities had been attracted to Lincoln because of his memories in a New York newspaper and his confession that he had wormed his way into the confidence of the British Government for the sole purpose of ruining England, the London Daily Mail printed what purported to be a detailed history of Lincoln's career.

Lincoln's case was on appeal from the decision of Judge Veeder of the United States District Court that there was evidence enough of a criminal nature to warrant his extradition.

Whitman Not To Run; Will Support Hughes

New York Governor Announces That He Is To Seek Re-election As Governor

Washington, February 7.—Charles S. Whitman, the Republican governor of New York state, today announced that he would be a candidate for re-election. At the same time that Governor Whitman made this announcement he stated that he would support Associate Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States supreme court for the Republican nomination for president.

Justice Hughes has refused to make any comment on Governor Whitman's announcement but the Republican leaders throughout the country are in jubilant frame of mind, believing that Justice Hughes will be nominated by acclamation at the Chicago convention.

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alarmed, rushed into the lavatory and found that Lincoln was gone. Escape Finally Admitted

Willihl, 46 years old, and Ignatius, 45 years old, were brought to Yokosuka a few days ago from the South Sea Islands where they have been missionaries of the Catholic Church for a long time. After a formal examination by Captain Tateno of the Staff Office of the Yokosuka Naval Station they were brought to Yokohama Friday. It is customary for the Japanese authorities to administer an oath to all Germans brought to Japan from the South Sea Islands as a guarantee that they will not harm the interests of Japan and her Allies during their stay in Japan pending their departure for a neutral country. Except Kehlalt all others have taken the oaths. In spite of the advice of Mr. George H. Scidmore, U.S. Consul-General at Yokohama, who is in charge of the interests of Germany and Austria in Yokohama, Kehlalt refused to swear on the ground that he is a missionary.

Sicawei Weather Report

17.—The primary anticyclone has somewhat shifted towards Northern Manchuria, while a depression advanced across Eastern Mongolia, and another one, across the Eastern Sea. An area of high pressure is still shown over N. Kiangsu and Shantung.

Overset but rather fine weather in our regions. Rain in Chekiang and Fukien.

18.—Overset weather clearing up somewhat after sunrise. Barometer stationary.

Meteorological Readings

Shanghai, February 18, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

at. at Cent., mm.	76.08	76.16
atmos. " inches	51.16	51.20
atmos. " m. for 24 h	-2.35	-1.67
atmos. " m. for 12 h	-0.18	-0.67
Direction	SE	SE
Wind { Kilom per hour	8	4
Wind { Miles	5.0	2.5
Temperature { Cent	6.7	9.6
Temperature { Fahr	44.1	49.8
Humidity: 8-10	96	80
Visibility: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm. & stalbaches	—	—

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MARCH 1st

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**BRITAIN'S HEART NOW
GRANITE, SAYS WRITER**

Sydney Brooks Says It Is Inexorably Riveted on Defeating Germany

PREPARED FOR ALL ISSUES

Will Not Be Deterred From Blockade to Limit, If Step Is Decided On

New York, January 19.—Sydney Brooks, the well known English writer for the Northcliffe newspapers in London, returned yesterday with his wife on the Anchor liner Tuscania, after spending the Christmas and New Year's holidays with his relatives in England. In an interview later at the Hotel Gotham, Mr. Brooks said that the British nation was determined to fight on at whatever cost or sacrifice till victory was assured.

"All talk about England not realizing the war is absolutely out of date," he went on to say. "The people will respond to whatever call is made upon them. I have noticed in this respect a great difference between the England of October and the England of January."

"Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has done an immense amount to bring home the full meaning of the war to every British home and mind. That national stubbornness which carried the country victoriously through the Napoleonic wars and which has never yet failed her in any European conflict is now thoroughly aroused. The people have accepted compulsion.

"They will accept anything to beat Germany. The reverses and disappointments and governmental blunders of the last fifteen months have but fined down their resolution to the single point of letting nothing for one moment stand in the way of carrying on the war with the utmost possible vigor.

Bears Burden with Apparent Ease

"England is bearing her Titan burden without apparent effort. Outwardly she is calm as ever, but her heart has turned to a mass of implacable granite and her spirit is not so much fixed as inexorably riveted on compassing Germany's defeat. There is not even the shadow of a 'stop the war' party, nor will there be, so long as a single German remains under arms.

"What is true of the nation as a whole is true of common sense of every man and section in it. There are still some politicians who seem more intent on the party game than on winning the war. There are still some trade union secretaries who are doing more to hamper than to help Mr. Lloyd George in his magnificent work of turning the country into an arsenal whose output of war material will first equal and then far surpass Germany.

"And there is still in some walks of life, especially among the working men, far too much extravagance. England has always been the most spendthrift nation in Europe and the least skilled in the art of making one shilling do the work of two. She is so still. Even the war has not yet taught the necessity of economy. But it very soon will.

"These blemishes on her record, but none the less it remains the fact that this is the greatest hour in England's history. I wish more Americans would visit her just now. Elizabethan England, the England of Marlborough, the England that warred down Napoleon—they are one and all outdistanced by the England of today.

British Public View of Blockade

"I find on landing here several more or less specific rumors that England is about to increase the severity of her blockade. Should not be in the least surprised if they were true on this question the instincts of the country and its common-sense have long been in advance of the official policy. Downing Street hitherto has used sex power with an excessive tenderness for the rights of neutrals. The result is that Germany has been permitted to import through the countries adjacent to her vast quantities of goods that formerly went direct to her own ports.

"To the average Englishman such laxity in turning British naval superiority to account has seemed little less than criminal. What the country demands is the enforcement of the blockade in its full rigor. What is getting very tired of is seeing its supremacy at sea trifled away by one concession after another to neutral nations. That is not war, and it is not business. Every concession of this kind, every breach in the naval fence increased by so much the effort England and the allies have to make on land.

"The country would like to see the whole problem of the blockade taken out of the hands of the Foreign Office and placed exclusively in the hands of naval men. It believes that then the siege of Germany would quickly become as absolute as sex power could make it. No doubt neutrals would suffer in the process. If it were enforced to its full extent they would be confined to sea trade, and no more as they were carrying on among themselves before the war.

"From the standpunkt of Great Britain and the Allies, who see neutrals straining every nerve to add to Germany's strength and resources, the present situation is fast becoming impossible. To change it radically involves some pretty obvious difficulties; but if Americans for one moment will put themselves in England's place they will see, I think, as reasonable men, that changes, and very drastic changes, can no longer be avoided.

"I may add that whatever complications may follow from the tightening of the blockade, the English people are quite prepared to deal with them. They are taking off the gloves, and fight'n from now onward with bare knuckles."

When asked about the sinking of the battleship King Edward VII, recently Mr. Brooks said that the news had not been printed when he left England on January 1st, and he did not hear of the disaster until he reached New York. He could not say which fleet the battleship was attached to, but believed she had gone to the *Dardanelles* when last he heard the name mentioned.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad

**Two Kitchen Chairs Now
Occupy the Servian Throne****Shattered Crystal and Tapestry Hang Mockingly
In Palace, Blown Almost to Pieces**

By James O'Donnell Bennett

Belgrade, Servia, December 13.—Two kitchen chairs now occupy the throne of Servia.

The throne room of the royal palace in Belgrade shows other evidences of feverish packing, hurried flight and subsequent bombardment. The mezzanine floor at one end of the long and once splendid apartment has been blown to pieces and the beams that supported it project from the walls like fallen trees which a mountain torrent has rolled to the edge of a precipice.

Some of the enormous crystal chandeliers hanging from the lofty ceiling are shattered. Many of the dried chairs ranged along the tapestry walls are smashed. Here and there, in corners, in the centre of the room and on the steps of the crimson covered dais where the throne chairs used to stand, are packing boxes that evidently were not needed when King Peter's valuables were boxed up for the flight to Nisch.

Room after room has been stripped bare of all portable objects. Even the bathtub in the king's private apartments was removed—a fact that ought to dispose of the slander that a Servian never takes a bath.

The two kitchen chairs that stand on the throne probably were used by servants when they took down the coat of arms and the hangings above the throne dais. They did their work so thoroughly that they left the throne or Peter a mockery, and it stands amid the shattered crystal and torn tapestry as a mute but desolating satire on any theories as to divine right that may have come down from mediaevalism. The abandoned throne of Peter is not even pathetic. It is merely ridiculous.

I observed with some perplexity that the crimson silk curtains which hung from the windows of the State chambers of the palace had been cut away to about the height to which a man could reach, and I ventured to an officer with whom I was wandering through the rooms my suspicion that the missing pieces of fabric might have been cut away for souvenirs.

"I suppose," he replied, "that some people might think that they would make rather attractive smoking jackets or table covers. Who knows?"

Enemy's Flag Over Palace

Above the bronze griffins and the gilded two headed eagles and crowns adorning the domes of the palace the Austrian and Hungarian flags are flying. The building is old, with an overlay of yellow stucco. Its interior is ornate and tasteless, its exterior shabby. It now forms one wing of the palace group, for on the other side of a sodded court and paved driveways King Peter was building a new palace when the war broke out.

This structure is of graystone and more impressive, if less characteristic, than the old wing. Directly across the street from the new wing is the building of the Russian Ministry, closed and locked now, and the connecting gallery of its two wings torn to pieces by shell fire. Here dwelt the veritable ruler of Servia during the

recent years of Peter's reign, the Russian diplomat Hartweg, who dictated the policies, wrote the notes and mapped out everything for Servia.

He was implicitly trusted and implicitly followed by Peter Karageorgievitch, whose family, in contradistinction to the Obrenovitchs, was intensely pro-Russian.

The dynasty which he supplanted had always been friendly to Austria and more or less dependent on the good-will of Austria. Hartweg died just before the outbreak of the war.

The shattered gallery of the Ministry where he manoeuvred and manipulated may be considered as his monument.

From every window of the chill, silent rooms overlooking the patch of grass and shrubbery between the two wings one could see the site of "das Mordhaus," as the Germans and Austrians call it—the little pavilion where King Alexander and Queen Draga were murdered in 1908.

For reasons not difficult to fathom, King Peter had the pavilion pulled down. The few rods of ground it covered—perhaps two rods by five—is now sodded over. The spot is screened from the street by a row of stunted evergreen trees and they are said to mark the place where the half clad bodies of the royal couple were thrown. The turf that covers the site of the house is faded. Even the grass, it would seem, languishes on that dreadful spot.

A few yards from it, on the side not shielded by the row of evergreens, is a one story colonnaded half circle of stucco buildings comprising the quarters of the palace watch, executive offices and storerooms.

Royal Library Remains Intact

The only apartments in the old palace which have not been cleared of their contents are the two rooms containing the library of the royal family.

One is a long, lofty chamber devoted to the larger part of the library, the other a small semi-circular room used not only for the storing of books but as a librarian's office.

In charge of these apartments, which are on the ground floor of the palace, were a librarian who had been sent from Vienna and three Austrian soldiers. The librarian was a spectacled, bushy, busy bustling individual, intent upon his task of sorting, reclassifying and cataloguing the collection. That task he obviously regarded as one of large importance and he loved to talk about it.

He wore on one arm a broad band of the Austrian colors of yellow and black, on which was embroidered in white silk the word "Kunst" (Art).

He had given fifteen years of his life to service in a library of Oriental literature in Vienna. He has been engaged in his present task three weeks and primarily that task is to sort out for the Austro-Hungarian Government all books in the collection that will be of use to the military and civil authorities of the dual monarchy.

All works treating of the geography, topography, resources, politics and culture of the kingdom were his special prizes. Several hundred such

volumes have already been packed and old wars of the Turks against the boxes are standing in the great entrance hall of the palace ready for shipment to Vienna for examination.

When the librarian caught sight of a dozen sightseers from foreign lands wandering through the cheerless rooms opening on to the grand stairway of the palace he sent soldiers after us and had us all invited into his coop. He was bursting with information and charmed to have somebody share it.

In spite of his patronizing airs he had a good deal of relish for human nature and human foibles as expressed by the collection he was putting into shape.

"Servian women," he said, "seem to have nothing to do but write," and with that showed us an armful of manuscript volumes containing poems either addressed to or dedicated to Queen Natalie or to Queen Draga.

"These are mostly verses of love and tribute," he continued, "and few of them possess any literary value. In truth most of them are preposterous."

There were quantities of love songs addressed to Queen Draga especially and it seemed to me that a great deal of light was shed on her much discussed character by the librarian's statement that most of the songs in her praise were "simple, amateurish and obviously by humble people."

"The collection is especially rich in dedications, or at least inscribed copies, because the greater part of the travellers here in recent years have been Britons, who came to study the Balkan question. Upon their return home they would send the King presentation copies of the books they wrote on the subject.

"We have been astonished to find in this collection so many books on modern artillery, most of them fully illustrated, and so many catalogues from the great gun and ammunition factories of the world—Krupp, Schneider, Skoda and Armstrong. Many of the works on artillery are little volumes, such as an officer could

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slip into his pocket for study in the field."

Two Books Attract Attention

While the librarian was joyously diffusing important information my wandering attention was attracted by two paper bound Tauchnitz volumes that lay on a side table along with two or three pamphlets. The Tauchnitzes were stamped with the royal arms and I was eager to know what books in that issue of English more or less masterpieces the Servian reigning family had been reading. So I drew the volumes toward me so that I could peek at the titles and if I gave you a million guesses in the matter you would never guess right. For those titles were "The Old, Old Story," by Rosa Noucheire Carey, and "Donovan," by Edna Lyall.

That discovery tickled me very much and touched me too, when I thought of the family in flight toward the Albanian hills, but I paid dear for it, because the librarian saw from the tail of his eye what I was up to and he stopped in his discourse to say, "Kindly refrain from touching the volumes, as they have all been laid out in accordance with a system."

German Officer Leads Party

Much subdued by this snub, I tried

unobtrusively to glide off the scene, but I was glad I did not hurry, for in a few seconds the old chap got his snub. He was warming happily to his subject and it looked as if he might hold forth all the rest of the afternoon when the German officer in charge of our party broke in to say that it was all very interesting—most interesting indeed—but that we must be getting on, as we had a good deal of Servia to see within the next ten days.

The librarian looked rather disheartened at this, but he took it in good part, and in bidding us good-by gave each of us a few of the ornately designed royal bookplates which bear, among other appropriate emblems, a globe, three books, a pen and an inkwell. Somewhere in the design I also made out the words "Spes" and "Deus," and they seemed most appropriate of all, for hope and God surely are all that is left to the royal house of Servia.

In the chilly entrance hall I entrusted some of the bookplates to the Berlin courier for transmission to the librarian of my beloved university and then went my way from the palace of the King.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Today's Football

"Shanghai Scottish" vs. S.F.C. Today the members of the "Shanghai Scottish" S.V.C. make their first appearance on the local football field when an eleven will meet the S.F.C. Next Saturday the Scottish soldiers will clash with English opponents in "A" Co.'s team and the resulting "international" should prove one of the most interesting games of the year.

To-day the game is on the S.R.C. ground, commencing at 2.45 p.m. and the following will represent the "Shanghai Scottish": — J. Ross Young; H. A. Steven and J. F. Cale; A. H. Bremner, P. C. Grant and G. S. Scott; W. T. Bertenshaw, W. H. Leslie, J. C. McEachran (Capt.), N. C. Brodie and A. H. Leslie.

Reserve:—A. Jessiman.

S.F.C. 1st Eleven:—O. D. Rasmussen, H. W. P. McMeekin, M. Tonkin, D. Campbell (Capt.), W. J. Gande, W. J. Brown, J. Hardwick, D. V. Wanstroth, G. F. Forshaw, Geo. Dunlop and A. N. Other.

FIRST LEAGUE

Police vs. S.H.C.

To be played on the S.F.C. ground. Referee, Mr. Bissell.

Police:—A. Macmillan, C. Hamilton and J. Quayle (Capt.); J. Dixon, J. Robertson and J. Adams; J. Lawson, K. E. Newman, R. Yorke, J. Watson and C. Doyle.

The following will represent the Recs.:—J. L. Wade; H. B. Ollersdorff; A. L. Biggs; T. Isherwood, T. Wigton and W. Rodger; J. B. Katz, A. Loonis, R. Brandt, T. Wilson and H. Dawe.

T.H.S. vs. St. Xavier's

The following will represent the Thomas Hanbury School against St. Xavier's today at Hongkew Park:—Madar; E. Turner and Wittsack; C. Smith, Kabelitz, S. Emamoodien; Quincey, Pettersen, Gifford, Hayward and T. Emamoodien.

Reserves:—A. J. Maitland, R. Maitland and Jones.

P.S. Old Boys' vs. S.P.C. 2nd XI

The above 2nd Division League game will be played today on the Widows' Monument Ground.

S.P.S.:—A. H. Remedios, B. H. Smith, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), T. Roberts, H. J. Sanft, F. Madar, R. A. Komaroff, G. Madar, E. J. Cooke, D. Drake, and H. Stellingwerf.

S.F.C. 2nd Eleven:—G. Craigie Ross, C. G. O. Enklaar (Capt.), P. H. Walter, P. Hollander, S. Agassis, T. R. Macdonald, H. R. Hertalet, W. Shepherd-Graham, F. R. Gabbott, L. Berkes, and C. S. Cheetham.

Referee:—Mr. Landers.

Police 2nd vs. Customs

To be played on Police ground at 2.45 p.m.

Police 2nd XI:—W. Howells; J. Withers and T. Dunne; J. Kilkenny, W. Robertson and T. Foley; A. Knight, H. Jefferson, J. Clissold, F. Bridger and J. Colter.

Reserves:—A. Patterson and G. Dovey.

Customs team:—H. P. Evans, E. Bradley, E. Schneider, L. J. Roe, W. Nash, W. P. Galvin (Capt.), J. Smeeden, G. B. Stormes, R. S. Smith, G. J. Dickson, F. Baker.

Reserves:—N. Lacey and A. E. Shepherd.

Hockey Today

Harlequins X. v. Sikhs

This match will be played on the North Polo ground, commencing at 3 p.m.

The following will represent the Harlequins X:—J. Reitman, L. R. Wheen, N. Matheson, F. H. Ford, N. O. Liddell, E. W. Hubbard, J. A. Donnelly, C. L. W. Bailey, H. M. Mann, St. G. R. Clark and J. R. Manshan.

Referee:—Mr. W. J. Burke Scott. Harlequins v. Police

Owing to the Police being unable to raise a team, this match is cancelled, the points going to the Harlequins.

B' Co. S.V.C. v. Portuguese

A friendly match will be played between the above teams on the Widow's Monument Ground at 2.45 p.m.

"B" Co. will be selected from:—E. G. Barnes, A. J. Brown, H. C. Pullen, F. J. W. Melville, J. H. Crocker, F. J. Hawker, W. J. Haynes, L. Nelleman, F. L. Smith, A. C. Nash, H. J. Cooper, E. F. Bothwell, T. L. Rawsthorne, F. J. Brand, P. F. Billington, A. E. Hayward, J. Birnie.

Basket Ball

At 8 o'clock tonight at the Y.M.C.A., the Physical Directors will play the Socony Volunteers.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, February 18, 1916.

13.—Commanding American Co:—Lieut. Swan has applied for permission to withdraw from the Command of the American Co. owing to his not having sufficient time for the duties.

Captain S. A. Ransom is transferred from the Staff to Command the American Co. and will wear its uniform. To date from February 18.

14.—Quartermaster:—The Corps Q. M. Sergeant will be in charge of the Quartermaster's duties from February 18.

15.—Quartermaster Staff:—Privates C. Houghton and S. T. N. Rocksberg are promoted to the rank of Sergeant on the Quartermaster Staff, to date from February 18.

16.—Leave:—Eight months leave from February 1 has been granted by the Council to 2nd Lieut. J. S. Chisholm.

17.—Resignations:—The Council has accepted with regret, resignations of the following officers: Capt. F. E. Sonntag, Austro-Hungarian Co. 2nd Lieut. F. R. Ormston, Maxim Battery.

18.—Artillery:—A Commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Artillery has been granted to Mr. A. J. Stewart, with seniority from February 18, 1916.

19.—Corps Parades:—Parades for field maneuvers will be held on Saturday, March 4 and 11. Particulars will be given in Corps Orders.

20.—Revolver Course:—It is notified for information that the Revolver Course for Officers and N. C. Officers will be fired on Sunday, March 5, 7 to 9 a.m. and Thursday, March 16 and 23, 4 to 6 p.m.

Officers and N. C. Officers who have not previously fired the revolver course, will be required to attend at Headquarters for instruction, on the following dates, Friday, February 25, and March 3 at 5.30 p.m.

Lectures on Balkans

New Fashion in Beauty Spots



Miss Dorothy Randolph wearing the new floral beauty spot on her shoulder. Little patches of colour plaster, have from time immemorial been used by leading beauties to set off their particular attractions, but it remained for Miss Dorothy Randolph, a society girl of Chicago to set a new fashion in beauty spots. At a recent flower show Miss Randolph appeared with a beauty spot made of lilies of the valley and a Killarney rose upon her shoulder.

ASIATIC FLEET NOTES

On February third the Commander-in-Chief and staff returned from Olongapo to Manila. While at Olongapo the Commander-in-Chief witnessed the target practice of the Brooklyn.

The U. S. S. Brooklyn anchored off Manila the afternoon of the third and hoisted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief. The Brooklyn will probably remain at Manila until the twentieth when she will go to Olongapo for minor repairs. During the vessel's stay at Olongapo the crew will have small arm target practice and swimming practice.

The 1916 Manila Carnival was opened by the Queen leaving the Brooklyn in her royal barge. The Queen was received on board by the Commander-in-Chief with all honor befitting the Queen of the Carnival. After the departure of the Queen the Commander-in-Chief and staff went ashore and reviewed the parade from the official reviewing stand.

The men of the vessels assembled off Manila are taking great interest in the Carnival and entered beautifully decorated floats in both the water and land parades held the opening day and nearly every athletic event has one or more entries from the Fleet.

Lieutenant J. R. Barry and Mrs. Barry arrived on the fifth on the China from the United States. Lieutenant Barry has been ordered to duty on board the U. S. S. Cincinnati.

Pay Clerk W. J. Smith left Manila on the Ajax to join the U. S. S. Helena who has been ordered home. Pay Clerk Barney has been continuously on this station for ten years.

Obituary

Funeral of Mr. Peter Rull

The funeral of the late Mr. Peter Rull took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday at 5 p.m. The Rev. Father Jesus conducted the ceremony, and the following acted as pall-bearers:—Mr. Rull, M. Rull, Mr. Pintos, Mr. Marcelino, Mr. J. Machando, and Mr. J. Villas. Many beautiful wreaths were sent.

The Bulgarians on the other hand were an Asiatic race, coming from the Volga region. They had a chief whom they called the khan, and were an organized nation. They intermingled with the Slavs and in about the ninth century had intermarried and adopted the language of the Slavs.

In speaking of the Servians he said that most people had a mistaken idea that the Slavs were an Asiatic people. He pointed out that it was a common saying that Russians were orientals. His lordship said that the Slavs were a European race originally inhabiting the country along the Danube. In the sixth century the Serbians, one of the Slavic peoples, crossed the Danube and swept to the south reaching the country they now occupy. The Serbians were for the most part peaceful agricultural folk and were not molested.

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NO ANGLO-JAPAN TREATY

According to a Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), the report that Japan and Great Britain are negotiating a new treaty to define the sphere of influence in the Yangtze region is unfounded and is denied by the authorities.

The same authority reports that the Shantung Railway will commence work from the new fiscal year of 1916. The opening of the iron mines of Kinlinchin, and the expansion of the coal mines at Tzschwan will also be effected. The large new station of Tsingtao will be completed in March while a hospital on a large scale will be built. Much activity is visible generally in Shantung.



Chong and Company, by the British Supreme Court, yesterday, against Mrs. Alliston, for work done at Ravenscourt.

Mr. Hsiung Hal-ling has sent a wire from Hankow to a friend in Shanghai saying that he will escort his aged mother here in the course of a few days. Mr. Hsiung has bought a private residence on Nanyang Road, which he intends to be his mother's home.

Judge and Mrs. Lobinger will be "at home" to all Americans in Shanghai from three to six o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, February 22, at their home, 17 Sicawei Road. Invitations have been extended to the members of the American Association of China, the American Woman's Club, the American Co., S.V.C. the American Bar Association and the American Chamber of Commerce and their families, and to the American Naval Colony and American officials of Shanghai. All members of the American community will be welcomed.

The Spring Term of the Comparative Law School of China has been opened with several new students, although it is in the middle of the year. New subjects, which are being begun this term, are Parliamentary Law under J. B. Davies, Procedure under Mr. Earl, B. Rose and Agency, under Mr. Franking. Dr. C. H. Wong continues his subject on Domestic Relations, as does also Dr. H. C. Mei on Contracts. As soon as Judge Lobinger returns from Canton, he will resume his instruction in the Roman Civil Law. Mr. Paul McRae, another of the lecturers, has been compelled to return temporarily to the United States. He is expected to return in time for the Fall term. The students show marked interest in their work, and are making excellent progress.

Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, is among the officials of the Foreign Office who are expected to receive promotion in a few days, according to word received by the Eastern News Agency from its Tokio correspondent. With Mr. Yukichi Obata, the First Secretary of Legation at Peking, he will be promoted to the rank of chokunin, or officials appointed by the Emperor. Mr. Obata will return to Peking with the rank of Councillor of Embassy.

An inquest over the death of an aged Chinese woman killed by Mr. W. S. Davidson's motor car was held before Mr. Garstin, the British assessor, and Magistrate Waung at the Mixed Court yesterday. The verdict was that death was due to accident. Mr. Davidson was in the car at the time and testified that the chauffeur sounded his horn when the woman stepped out and started across the Nanking Road and Chekiang corner. When he was about 12 feet from the woman, the driver put on the foot brake and still sounded the horn, thinking she would stop or turn back. She appeared not to hear and, seeing that the machine would strike her, the chauffeur put on the hand emergency brake. The fender struck the woman, knocking her to the pavement. The woman was put into the machine and taken to the Shantung Road hospital, where she died soon afterward.

Judgment was awarded to the Nestle Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., yesterday, in the British Supreme Court, in their suit against R. Fitzgerald for \$45.49. The defendant did not appear. A claim for \$38 costs was also allowed.

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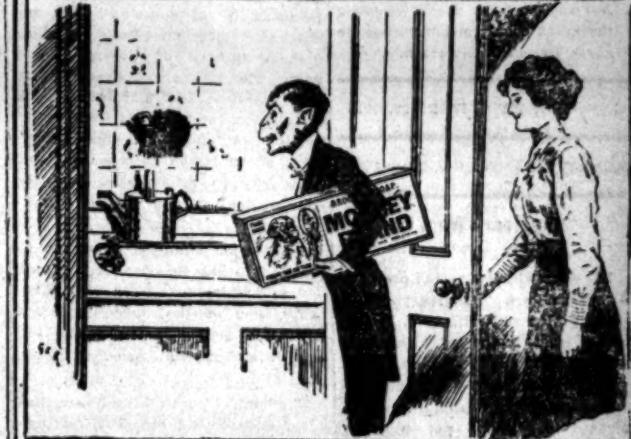
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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER
Changeable and misty weather.
Normal or fresh monsoon along
the north coast; moderate east to
north breeze in the south.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 19, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

'Imaginary Wars'

(New York World)

ALL wars which a nation prepares against are "imaginary wars" in the opinion of William J. Bryan. That, at least, is the inference from the statement made yesterday by Mr. Bryan in reference to the President's plan to make a personal appeal to the American people on the issue of national defense.

Mr. Bryan is graciously willing that the President should make the appeal, but the case is settled. When Mr. Wilson comes to speak, "he will find the mass of the people are not frightened by the imaginary wars, and are more interested in preserving the peaceful ideals of the Nation than they are in flattering the vanity of military experts and swelling the dividends of the traffickers in war materials."

Against stupidity the gods themselves battle in vain, and in Mr. Bryan's opinion that too is probably an imaginary war. All wars at some stage or another of their inception are imaginary wars. The conflict in which nearly all Europe is wading in blood was an imaginary war for a generation before it took the sanguinary form of actual war. The trouble with imaginary wars is that they are likely at any time to become real wars, and with no provision for defense, somebody must pay a staggering price for sloth, blindness and folly.

No nation ever lost its peaceful ideals by knowing that it had made itself secure against attack. The United States has no peaceful ideals that could be imperilled by adding a few more dreadnoughts to the navy, a few thousand more men to the regular army and by creating a reasonable reserve force for an emergency. If we have peaceful ideals now, our ideals will be just as peaceful after the Administration's national defense program is enacted into law.

Mr. Bryan, as usual, is talking nonsense, but the serious thing about it is that to hundreds of thousands of people Mr. Bryan's nonsense is statesmanship, just as Mr. Roosevelt's nonsense is statesmanship to other hundreds of thousands. During the last twenty years the political thought of the United States has been so systematically bedeviled by Bryanism and Rooseveltism that we sometimes wonder if the American people are capable of applying brains instead of emotions to any political question.

There is little straight thinking on either side of the preparedness issue, and if President Wilson can carry on a campaign of education that educates he will have performed a service of enormous public value.

This is not an issue of patriotism, for we do not question the patriotism of Mr. Bryan or any other opponent of national defense. A man can be highly patriotic and still be wholly deficient in common sense or judgment, and that is the plight of Mr. Bryan. It is to the intelligence of the country that the President must make his appeal, and if he fails, the case becomes serious indeed. A country unprepared to defend itself against aggression is in a bad way, but a country that does not wish to be prepared to defend itself against aggression is insistently inviting disaster.

At present Bryan is more of a menace than Mr. Roosevelt. There is no possibility that Mr. Roosevelt's wild and crazy jingoism will find support in Congress, but Mr. Bryan's fanatical opposition to sane and prudent preparedness is backed by dozens of Congressmen with votes.

Bryan is more of

WHERE YOU BUY I.—The Retailer and His Problem

By Frederic J. Haskin

JUST at present retailers in America are doing a heavy business in absolute necessities, such as shoes, clothing, staple foods and household supplies in general. For absolute luxuries, such as jewelry, there was little demand for some months, until the Christmas shopping began.

The reason for this state of affairs is that people are now beginning to replace the supplies of necessities which were exhausted during the recent period of financial stress. They have not, however, reached the point where they can afford to spend any considerable amounts upon things they do not need.

The experience of the shoe industry is a typical example of the effect of financial stress upon the demand for the necessities of life. For a long time after the European War broke out, the shoe business was very hard hit—all except the shoe-repairer, who did a rushing business in half-soles and taps and patches. Everyone had his shoes mended instead of buying a new pair. The retailer of shoes had to bide his time and was fortunate if he carried rubber heels and did repairing as a sideline. Soon, however, shoes began to wear out and prosperity to return, and now the shoe dealer is doing a rushing business.

This is an example of the complicated problems in supply and demand which are faced by the retailer, one of the most important factors in modern life and one that is growing four times as fast as the population.

The man who buys and sells has never been considered nearly as important as the man who produces, so while farming and manufacturing have been studied scientifically the equally important science of retailing has been allowed to grow up as it might. Economists and legislators are just beginning to realize its importance. Books are being written on the subject, state laws are being passed and Congress has taken under consideration the matter of fixed prices for trade-marked goods.

According to the census of 1910 there are over a million retail dealers in the United States. Figures compiled in various states show that these are increasing at least four times as fast as the population. The chain store, the department store and the mail order house have attained tremendous growth and power. The effect of these new factors in American life and the whole subject of the relation between retailer and customer have been studied only in the most fragmentary manner. We are trying here to show what the problem is rather than how to remedy it.

Such as the American retail store is, the American woman has made it, and undoubtedly on the whole she has been a very salutary influence. Fifty years ago, women were so completely occupied by their duties at home that men almost invariably did the buying for the family. Now the exact opposite is true. It has been estimated that women do 75 per cent of all the retail buying in this country. And they are undoubtedly better shoppers than men.

In the first place, they give a great deal more time to the matter, whether they have it or not. They undoubtedly get a great deal of pleasure out of merely looking at goods, and are pretty certain to scan all the possibilities before making a purchase. The woman who is said to have asked to see some two cent stamps is scarcely an exaggerated case, for women nearly always ask to see rather than to buy. Thus they become highly critical and experienced shoppers, always making comparisons of price and quality, pretty well able to take care of themselves.

The influence of popular artists, such as Hutt, Christy, and Gibson, with their correctly attired heroes and heroines, has been tremendous. Doubtless the moving picture show, which literally brings the whole world before you for a dime, is the greatest influence of all. It shows you what all sorts of people do for a living and for pleasure, what they wear and how their houses are furnished.

So the problem of the American retailer is to supply a demand infinitely varied in the first place, constantly modified by immigration, and made capricious by the widest possible dissemination of easily acquired knowledge; while he in turn exercises a tremendous counter influence through his displays and advertisements. Yet so engrossed have the American people been with their efforts to control so-called "Big Business" and with the development of their immense productivity, that they have never stopped to inquire how the retailer is discharging his great responsibilities.

A menace than Mr. Roosevelt. There is no possibility that Mr. Roosevelt's wild and crazy jingoism will find support in Congress, but Mr. Bryan's fanatical opposition to sane and prudent preparedness is backed by dozens of Congressmen with votes.

Bryan is more of

the Bryan demagogic is the balance of power in Congress if the Republican minority chooses to put partisanship first.

It is a situation that cannot be too forcefully presented to the American people for their own safety and security.

U.S. Can Conquer The Panama Slides

Will the Panama Canal be a permanent success? And if it is to be a permanent success, when will it be opened?

These two questions have been asked over and over again since the present great slides began to block the waterway. The answer to the first question is: Yes, the canal will be a success, the slides will be conquered—and forgotten.

The answer to the second question is: The canal will be opened to traffic when the dredges have cleared the channel and are gaining on the slides so rapidly that Gen. Goethals feels certain he will be able to keep the channel clear. When that time will be Gen. Goethals is not ready to say.

Perhaps as good a clue as you can get is to be found in the fact that he proposes to be on the job at least till next July, and in the further fact that nobody who knows him doubts for an instant that he will stick until the essential work is done. It is well known that he is anxious to get away, but when the news comes that he has resigned you may take it for granted that the problem has been worked out, and the critical part of the business accomplished.

Not All Culebra Cut Affected

The first thing to be understood about the present movement of the canal banks is the area affected. In many quarters the notion seems to exist that all of the Culebra Cut—now named Gaillard Cut, in honor of the army engineer who carried out the work of making it—is subject to the danger of obstruction by slides. The fact is that Gaillard Cut is a channel eight and three-quarter miles long, dug across the Culebra Mountain. It is the operation which carries the water over the continental divide. The elevation through which the cut passes is so moderate that the banks for eight and one-quarter miles are comparatively low. There is no apprehension of trouble in any part of this eight and a quarter miles. It is quite probable that there will be slight movements of earth in the rainy season here and there, but it is as certain as anything can be that they will not be sufficient to block the canal, or cause any hindrance to navigation.

These demands according to nationality are comparatively easy to discover and supply, but there are many which are not so obvious or so easily explained. For example, in some sections nearly all people buy carpets for their floors, while in others they nearly all use rugs. In some parts of the country you can sell nothing but black tea, and in others nothing but green. Some whole cities wear extreme styles of clothing, while in others conservative styles prevail.

In Boston and New York, an egg of a brown color is considered to be particularly choice, while in San Francisco only white eggs will sell in the best markets.

Such peculiar whims and variations of taste as these the retailer must always watch and study. But he must also remember that he has it in his power greatly to modify them, and that his success depends upon supplying the consumer with what he needs and with what he thinks he wants at the lowest possible cost. Thus the retailer may correct extravagant tendencies and cultivate sensible ones to his own profit and that of his patrons.

Chicago newspaper a couple of years ago asked 30,000 housekeepers why they had purchased certain food products. The replies showed that 55 per cent of them were influenced by what the retailers told them, 36 per cent of them by advertising, and 6 per cent by the advice of friends. Thus the retailer had a deciding influence over the purchases made by a large percentage of these women. So the retailer must be ranked along with the moving picture show, the public school and the newspaper as a great master of taste. It is safe to say that in this, role he has hardly been appreciated.

Incidentally, these latter institutions have gone a long way toward complicating the retail problem. Formerly,

people's wants were few and unchanging because they read and traveled little. The increase of printed matter first began bringing to them suggestions of new needs and desires multiplying and varying demand in a thousand ways.

The influence of popular artists, such as Hutt, Christy, and Gibson, with their correctly attired heroes and heroines, has been tremendous. Doubtless the moving picture show, which literally brings the whole world before you for a dime, is the greatest influence of all. It shows you what all sorts of people do for a living and for pleasure, what they wear and how their houses are furnished.

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Slides Cover 160 Acres

In order to get into your mind a picture of the space involved, please remember that when the Canadian Government was apportioning the free lands of the Western prairies to settlers, it divided every square mile into four homesteads, each farm being one-quarter of a mile square, and containing exactly 160 acres. That is the ordinary size of a Western farm today. Now the present slides along the Gaillard Cut are just about equal to a Canadian farm—159½ acres in all—and they threatened the canal for a distance of 2,200 feet.

In the formative period of the earth a mass of molten matter shot up through the surface and spread out upon the ground. When it had cooled and hardened into stone it was shaped like a mushroom. The stem of the mushroom was the core running downward, and the top of the mushroom was Gold Hill. Underlying all of Gold Hill except the stem of the mushroom is material much softer and lighter than the material of the hill itself. The excavation of the canal took away part of the support which had kept this mushroom in place. The pressure was too great to be withstood, and several years ago the earth on the south side of Gold Hill began to move toward the excavation. This movement was the famous Cucaracha Slide, the greatest of all the slides preceding the two that are now attracting so much attention.

Pessimism Not Justified

It is well to remember that nothing which the prophets of evil are saying about the canal today is more pessimistic than their predictions of two or three years ago based on the conditions then visible at Cucaracha. It was then freely intimated that the Cucaracha slide meant the failure of the whole project, and the wiseacres could give you chapter and verse for the gloomiest conclusions. Yet Cucaracha slide is a thing of the past, and is in a fair way of being forgotten. What occurred at Cucaracha was this:

The earth on the south side of Gold

Hill collapsed, the southern edge of the mushroom crumpled and sloughed off, and the process of dredging it away was long and disheartening. But the end came at last. The bank finally reached the slope at which it would rest—engineers call it the "angle of repose"—and if there is anything certain in this world it is the fact that Cucaracha is stable and secure.

That was what happened on the south side of Gold Hill. The same phenomenon is now manifesting itself on the other edge of the mushroom. The earth under the great stone ledge, and for a certain distance beyond it, being deprived of its natural support, has broken loose and is in motion toward the prism of the canal. A similar condition exists on the west bank at Zion Hill. Just as the Cucaracha slide came to rest after a certain amount of material had been dredged away, so will the present slides. This can be said without fear of contradiction, because no other result is possible. There is an angle at which any substance will lie still, even when that substance forms the banks of the Panama Canal. The work will go on till that angle is found, and the slopes of Gold and Zion Hills settle for the ages yet to be.

May Move 13,000,000 Cubic Yards

This is what Gen. Goethals said in his report as to the task ahead of him: "As to the amounts involved, it is difficult to make any reasonable estimate. As already stated, when the break occurred at Cucaracha in 1913 it was estimated that 2,000,000 cubic yards were involved, but before the movement ceased 4,697,238 cubic yards were taken out by steam shovel and dredges in addition to upward of 1,000,000 cubic yards of material which had not been removed by shucking.

"The length of the slides, which are directly opposite each other, is approximately 2,200 feet, the channel through which is navigable with the exception of 600 feet; the banks are 300 to 350 feet above sea-level on the east and extend up to 480 feet above sea-level on the west. The area of the territory affected on the east side covers eighty-one acres, and on the west side 78.5 acres.

"Assuming that all material lying above planes extending from the outside limits of the bottom of the prism up to the limits of the banks will move into the cut 7,500,000 cubic yards will have to be removed before the slides are entirely stopped. Mr. Comber, resident engineer of the dredging division, assumed a surface parallel to the surface existing on October 14, the date of the last complete survey, and forty-five feet below it, on which basis 13,000,000 cubic yards would be the quantity to be handled.

"He thinks, however, that a mean between the two amounts may be more nearly correct, which was the method of arriving at the 10,000,000 cubic yards figure which has appeared in the press. It is at best only a guess. It must not be inferred from this that the canal will be closed until this amount is dredged, for such is not the case; on the contrary, it is the intention to pass ships as soon as a channel is secured through the remaining 600 feet, and there are reasonable grounds for assuming that a channel through the obstructed area can be maintained.

Can Stop Slides—Absolutely

"It is certain that the troubles are due to the failure of underlying strata because these were unable to bear the weight that the banks brought upon them. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to understand the impression that has gained credence in some quarters that a sea-level canal would have avoided the difficulties encountered, since the cutting would have been through the same material, but at least eighty feet deeper.

"It is also certain that nothing can stop the movements now in progress until the angle of repose is reached for the material under the conditions that exist, and that this can be reached only by removing the excess amount of material. If experience counts for aught, then that gained in the handling of the slides and the breaks that have occurred along the line of the canal leaves no doubt that the means adopted and now in use will effect a cure in the slides that now close the canal; furthermore, that when cured, no further trouble need be anticipated from slides in this locality."

That statement was made by Gen. Goethals on November 15. It is the word of a man who has always made good. The writer of this article has ventured to quote it and to add something of his own to it because he has been familiar with the building of the canal in all its stages, and is now making his fifth visit to the Isthmus. He feels that his experience has made it somewhat easier for him than for most people to understand the facts and to appreciate the judgment of experts. It has been his privilege within a few days to go over the great slides foot by foot and to sail through the great Gaillard Cut.

Unless you know what a slide looks like after it has been cured it is difficult to realize that there have been twenty-two of them in the cut, mostly small and inconsiderable. The grass is now growing over them, and their evil course is run.

Three Classes of Slides

There have been three classes of

‘That’ and ‘Which’

One error of writers that gets on my nerves is the incorrect use of

"which" and "that," and especially of "which" for "that," says a writer in

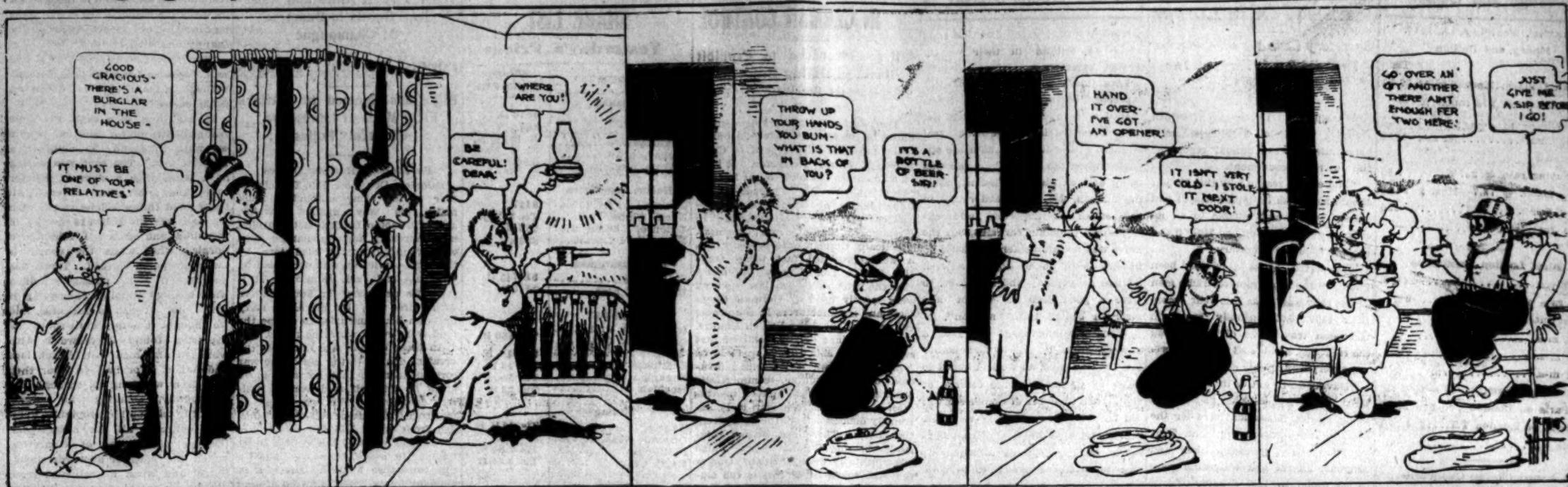
The New York Sun. Almost universally these words are used indifferently as if they meant the same thing, and a large percentage of writers have an annoying preference for "which" where they should use "that," seeming to regard the former as a general question I prefer to bring to my mind some style which is garrulous, and to ask myself whether anything at all of the impression made by that style is ever made by the style of Homer. The following, to take out of a thousand instances the first which comes to hand," and so forth.

Matthew Arnold ("On Translating Homer") writes: "Instead of discussing Homer's (alleged) garrulity as a general question I prefer to bring to my mind some style which is

garrulous, and to ask myself whether anything at all of the impression made by that style is ever made by the style of Homer. The following, to take out of a thousand instances the first which comes to hand," and so forth.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE

Sole Agents for China

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

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Both Decorative and Preservative

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From

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By Clever Writers

■ Daily Home Magazine Page ■

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Hate Allowed to Grow Poisons the Human Body

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

I HAVE noticed for years that a person who habitually indulges in hate almost invariably loses health, and also because I have a concrete example in a friend who for years has been an habitual, persistent hater, and who believed that hate is as warrantable in certain cases as love.

This person, a woman, has been told many times that hate is an actual poison, but she had flouted the statement as a mere theory, and has vindictively replied, "I shall hate all I want to."

"She is now in the sere and yellow leaf, and that which should accompany old age as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, she does not have. She is a victim of constant hallucinations, a confirmed hypochondriac, frequently exclaiming: 'Oh, I feel that my body is full of poison.'

"And so it is; the poison of hate. Her indulgence for so many years in hating people whom she didn't happen to like has actually poisoned her."

The writer of the above letter is a man in the prime of life, who has seen much of the world and has made a careful study of humanity. Whether or not he has identified himself with metaphysical organizations or studies, I do not know, but he is certainly in touch with that philosophy.

Dr. Elmer Gates, the renowned scientist, experimented with people who were given to gloom, anger and violence, and found that a virulent



poison could be extracted from a glass tube in which an individual of this type breathed.

Our thoughts produce our emotions; our emotions affect every cell in the body and every emanation. We are physically, mentally, morally what our thoughts make us.

The habit of disliking is like any other habit, and can be cultivated and cured as we may will. There are, of course, here and there individuals who are almost absolutely unlovable and irritating.

To avoid close association with such individuals, to wish them well, to declare for them a consciousness of their own short-comings and the power to overcome them and to develop the lovable qualities, is better than to continually dwell upon their faults and to indulge in hatred and ill-will toward them.

The moment we observe a disagreeable quality in another human being we should make a mental inventory of our own dispositions and habits in order to discover whether we, also, possess this fault. It is not an unusual thing for an individual to severely condemn another for the very fault which is a glaring blemish in his own character.

A woman who was the absolute incarnation of selfishness, so self-centred that she could never see beyond her own little personality, was forever bemoaning the selfishness of those who surrounded her. Study yourself, then, carefully and mercilessly, before you study another's faults.

The present hideous condition of the world was caused by hateful thoughts in the minds of individuals which finally affected the national mind. Hate produces disease and is death-dealing and destructive. From a magazine entitled "The Key to Fundamentals" the following quotation is pertinent:

"Let us preach peace, talk peace,

think peace and sing peace. Let us establish in the cosmic mind a powerful thought wave that shall overcome the force of the cannon, or the destruction of the dredged shell. Let every village, town and city call together, with fife and drum, every singer that can sing, and every musician that can play, and let us have wonderful musical performances and peace festivals everywhere.

"For as sure as the fife and drum and brass band lead men to the slaughter, so sure will the cosmic mind, thus attuned to peace by the musical demonstration, end this terrible carnage.

"Not that I wish you to believe that thought waves can stop the bursting of shells, or resist the force of the cannon, when once the torch has been applied.

"But one thing is positive: that as sure as the fermenting state of the cosmic mind has caused this war, so sure will that cosmic mind stop it, if we, each and all of us, change our attitude toward our neighbors, co-ordinating our aims in universal love for humanity.

"And then when peace has been established, instead of desiring the annihilation of the middleman, let us change our system of industry, trade and finance, until this erroneous creation of ours—the middleman—is no longer necessitated."

U.S. Can Conquer
The Panama Slides

(Continued from Page 6)

earth movement on the shores of the canal—first, slides which were caused merely by the effort of the banks to find the angle of repose; second, slides of earth resting upon a rock foundation that were dislodged by rain or by the canal excavation; and third,

caused by the giving way of weak underlying strata. Slides of the third class are called "natural" and are the most serious of all. It is this condition which exists at Gold Hill and Zion Hill and which was the underlying reason for the trouble at Cucaracha.

The experience gained in dealing with "breaks" in the past enables the engineers to predict the course of the present "breaks". When a "break" has cleaned up, you see a semi-circular field sloping gently to the back of the canal, and the back of it a great depression hollowed out so that if there should ever be a movement of earth still further up the bank there would be a hazard to catch it and prevent it from doing mischief. There are several such landmarks along the canal. Their

formation is always the same, the cause which led to them is always the same, when the present trouble is over, the same will be permanent. The job will be done for ever.

The really great task of canal building was accomplished when the water was turned into the Gaillard Cut two years ago. What remains is simply the cleaning up, and Gen. Goethals means to see it through. He was never too much elated over commendation, though now he has been more highly praised than ever, and I suspect he is not greatly concerned over the back wave of doubt and distrust that followed the appearance of the latest slides. His pride being in his work rather than in any fleeting public judgment of it, he can afford to wait for the verdict and for a complete and lasting justification.

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Funerals

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Imagine the TERRIFYING RESULT of the city being thrown into UTTER DARKNESS both indoors and out. Such a prospect can be avoided to a great extent by installing TWO illuminants in the House. The CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE states in his report of Aug. 15th, 1915: "In my opinion provision should be made so that in future there would be no possibility of whole districts being deprived in this manner of ALL light."

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It is an Ideal Milk for infants and children because Safety First is the law of Production. It is this that makes it Safety First for Grocers. It is an insurance of a Perfect Food, the most important article in the dietary of the world, for young and old. Can be recommended for all Household Purposes where Milk is required.

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Toric Lenses

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Sun Glasses

in
Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.
M, Nanking Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 18, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.50

#1 Gold Bars: 978 touch... —

Bar Silver —

Copper Cash per tael 1912

Sovereigns:

buying rate @ 2-7% Tls. 7.65

Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. \$ 10.52

Peking Bar 390

Native Interest —

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 26 3/4%

Bank rate of discount 5%

Market rate of discount:

3 m-a %

4 m-a %

5 m-a %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a.

Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 28.02

Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 4.75%

Consols £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 2-7%

London Demand 2-7%

India T.T. 19 1/2

Paris T.T. 364

Paris Demand 364 1/2

Hamburg T.T. —

Hamburg Demand —

New York T.T. 62

New York Demand 62 1/2

Hongkong T.T. 74 1/2

Japan T.T. 80%

Batavia T.T. 146 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London 4 m-a Cds. 2-8%

London 4 m-a Dcys. 2-8%

London 6 m-a Cds. 2-8 1/2

London 6 m-a Dcys. 2-8 1/2

Paris 4 m-a 382 1/2

Hamburg 4 m-a —

New York 4 m-a 64 1/2

London 4 m-a 2-8%

London 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

London 6 m-a 2-8 1/2

London 6 m-a 2-8 1/2

Paris 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

Hamburg 4 m-a —

New York 4 m-a 64 1/2

London 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

London 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

London 6 m-a 2-8 1/2

London 6 m-a 2-8 1/2

Paris 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

Hamburg 4 m-a —

New York 4 m-a 64 1/2

London 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

London 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

London 6 m-a 2-8 1/2

London 6 m-a 2-8 1/2

Paris 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

Hamburg 4 m-a —

New York 4 m-a 64 1/2

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Paris 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

Hamburg 4 m-a —

New York 4 m-a 64 1/2

London 4 m-a 2-8 1/2

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.L.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bankok Iollo Penang

Batavia Iohoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kulala-Lumpur Shanghai

Colombo Madras Singapore

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Yokohama Hankow Tientsin

New York

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanol Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondicherry Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office, 3 Bishopsgate, Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy

S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman]

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Iohoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Sagon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Colombo London Shanghai

Foochow Malacca Singapore

Hankow Manila Tsingtau

Iollo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital contributed by Kgs. Tls. the Chinese Government 1,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PARNOGRAD

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 84 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Haifan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwang) Hongkong Tsingtau

Chendee Newchwang Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling bills against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager.

March 10, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Authorised Capital \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 563,500

Reserve Fund 500,000

U.S. \$7,450,000

GREEKS IN NEW FIGHT WITH THE BULGARIANS

French Drop 158 Bombs On Strumitza; Sarrail To See Constantine

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Salonica, February 17.—Thirteen French aeroplanes dropped 158 bombs on the town and camps of Strumitza, causing fire. They all returned undamaged.

General Sarrail will shortly pay a visit to King Constantine.

The Greeks, after a two hours fight, routed another band of Bulgarian comitadjis which were penetrating into Greece. The Greeks are now vigilantly guarding the whole frontier.

Italians at Durazzo

Corfu, February 17.—The Austrians have ceased their offensive against Durazzo, owing to the arrival of Italian troops. Generalissimo Putnik has joined the Servian troops at Corfu.

Salonica Impregnable

London, February 17.—A correspondent of the pro-German newspaper Zurich Zeitung, in a long description of the Salonica defences says that they are impregnable.

Italian reports show that the advance of the Bulgarians and Austrians in Albania is very slow, the Bulgarians especially being hampered by the lack of transports and roads. Montenegrins who have arrived at Brindisi state that the attempts made by the Austrians to discover the hiding-places of Prince Mirko and General Martinovic have been unsuccessful, the people being unmoved by bribes or the threat of starvation.

SILVER QUOTATIONS

Reuter's Service. London Feb. 17.—Samuel Montagu's Weekly Report states:

The Silver Market has been very inactive and inclined to sag in the absence of support from the Home Mint.

American supplies have been almost cut off.

As the price fell away business shrank to very small dimensions. There was a continuous slight demand from China till yesterday when Continental and other demand carried the price beyond China's buying limit.

It is stated that the French Mint has been instructed to coin silver for Servia and Montenegro.

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, Feb. 17.—It is announced that the German Crown Prince commands the group of armies in the Argonne and Alsace-Lorraine.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, February 17.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon stated that there was nothing to report.

LT. COL. WINSTON CHURCHILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, Feb. 17.—The fact that Mr. Winston Churchill is now a Lieutenant-Colonel was mentioned by Mr. H. J. Tannant, in the House of Commons, yesterday evening.

GERMAN BUTTER TICKETS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, Feb. 17.—Germany starts butter tickets on March 1.

Servian Prince Had Wild Ride To Escape



GERMAN AIRMEN ATTACK DUNABURG AND VILEIKA

Lively Artillery Actions Taking Place on North Section Of East Front

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram—Headquarters, February 17.—Western theater. In the new position at Obersept, in the Voges, a further eight French mine-throwners have been found.

Eastern theater.—Lively artillery duels are taking place on the northern section of the eastern front.

German aviators attacked Dunaburg and the railway station of Vileika.

SECOND ZEPPELIN HIT?

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 17.—In the House of Lords today Lord Kitchener said that there was very good reason to believe that a second airship was placed out of action during the last Zeppelin raid.

He stated that anti-aircraft guns were now given priority of construction.

Aeroplane attacks on Zeppelins at night were attended by great difficulties but he believed these would eventually be overcome. A system had been adopted by means of which we would have sufficient warning of impending airship attacks.

HOLLAND THREATENED BY FRESH INUNDATION

Monnikendam Flooded; Volendam Evacuated; Aalsmeer's Dykes Almost Certain To Go

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, February 17.—A north-west storm is imperilling Holland. The waters are rushing in at Monnikendam and the inhabitants are again evacuating.

It was a real triumph, but the surprises of the evening were not at an end. McCutcheon had just resumed his seat when the newly finished rear wall of the mess hall crashed into the room. Where had been rocks and cement was a gaping void, and a view of a garden white with snow.

While we were rescuing the song-writer from the debris McCutcheon regarded the fallen wall thoughtfully. "They feared," he said, "I was going to decorate that wall also, and they sent Chocolat outside to push it in."

The next day we walked along the bank of the Vardar River to Gravac, about five miles north of Strumitza station. Five miles further was Demir Kapou, the Gate of Iron, and between these two towns is a high and narrow pass, famous for its wild and magnificent beauty. Fifteen miles beyond that was Krivolak, the most advanced French position. On the hills above Gravac were many guns, but in the town itself only a

few infantrymen. It was a town entirely of mud; the houses, the roads and the people were covered with it. Gravac is proud only of its church, on the walls of which in colors still rich are painted many devils with pitchforks driving the wicked ones into the flames.

One of the "pouli" put his finger on the mass of wicked ones.

"Les Boches" he explained.

Whether the devils were the French or the English he did not say, possibly because at the moment they were more driven against than driving.

A Snapshot for His Wife

Major Mervé, the commanding officer, invited us to his headquarters. They were in a house of stone and mud, from which projected a wooden platform. When any one appeared upon it he had the look of being about to make a speech. The Major asked us to take photographs of Gravac and send them to his wife. He wanted her to see in what sort of place he was condemned to exist during the winter. He did not wish her to think of his as sitting in front of a cafe on the sidewalk, and the snapshots would show her that Gravac has no cafes, no sidewalks and no streets. But he was not condemned to spend the winter in Gravac.

And here at Salonica, from sunrise to sunset, the English are disembarking reinforcements and the French building barracks of stone and brick. It looks as though the retreating habit was broken.

either French or English, but withdrew. He was outnumbered some way five to one. In any event, he was outnumbered as inevitably as three of a kind beat two pair. A good poker player does not waste chips backing two pair. Neither should a good General, when his chips are human lives. As it was, in the retreat 700 French were killed or wounded, and of the British, who were more directly in the path of the Bulgars, 1,000.

At Gevgheh the French delayed two days to allow the Servian troops to get away, and then themselves withdrew. There now no longer were any Servian soldiers in Servia, and the left flank of Sarrail was exposed. So both armies fell back toward Salonica on a line between Kildir and Doiran railroad station, and all the places we visited a week before were now occupied by the enemy. At Gravac a Bulgarian is pointing at the wicked ones who are being driven into the flames and saying, "The Allies," and at Strumitza station in the mess hall Bulgarian officers are framing John McCutcheon's sketches.

And here at Salonica, from sunrise to sunset, the English are disembarking reinforcements and the French building barracks of stone and brick. It looks as though the retreating habit was broken.

MARK AT LOWEST LEVEL

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, Feb. 17.—German Exchange has dropped a point to a record low level.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Robert Dollar . . . About February 24

Will accept cargo for transhipment to San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway and Great Northern Railway.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Mail	Miles	Local	Mail	Mail
7.30	8.30	8.25	0	dep. Peking	102	4
7.40	11.25	9.10	82	arr. Tientsin-Central	8.44	18.55
8.00	11.35	9.17	82	arr. Tientsin-Central	5.08	15.58
8.10	11.45	9.25	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	5.03	15.63
8.20	11.55	9.35	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	102	4
8.30	11.65	9.45	82	arr. Tientsin-East	11.45	15.45
8.40	11.75	9.55	82			
8.50	11.85	9.65	82			
8.60	11.95	9.75	82			
8.70	12.05	9.85	82			
8.80	12.15	9.95	82			
8.90	12.25	10.05	82			
9.00	12.35	10.15	82			
9.10	12.45	10.25	82			
9.20	12.55	10.35	82			
9.30	12.65	10.45	82			
9.40	12.75	10.55	82			
9.50	12.85	10.65	82			
9.60	12.95	10.75	82			
9.70	13.05	10.85	82			
9.80	13.15	10.95	82			
9.90	13.25	11.05	82			
10.00	13.35	11.15	82			
10.10	13.45	11.25	82			
10.20	13.55	11.35	82			
10.30	13.65	11.45	82			
10.40	13.75	11.55	82			
10.50	13.85	11.65	82			
10.60	13.95	11.75	82			
10.70	14.05	11.85	82			
10.80	14.15	11.95	82			
10.90	14.25	12.05	82			
11.00	14.35	12.15	82			
11.10	14.45	12.25	82			
11.20	14.55	12.35	82			
11.30	14.65	12.45	82			
11.40	14.75	12.55	82			
11.50	14.85	12.65	82			
11.60	14.95	12.75	82			
11.70	15.05	12.85	82			
11.80	15.15	12.95	82			
11.90	15.25	13.05	82			
12.00	15.35	13.15	82			
12.10	15.45	13.25	82			
12.20	15.55	13.35	82			
12.30	15.65	13.45	82			
12.40	15.75	13.55	82			
12.50	15.85	13.65	82			
12.60	15.95	13.75	82			
12.70	16.05	13.85	82			
12.80	16.15	13.95	82			
12.90	16.25	14.05	82			
13.00	16.35	14.15	82			
13.10	16.45	14.25	82			
13.20	16.55	14.35	82			
13.30	16.65	14.45	82			
13.40	16.75	14.55	82			
13.50	16.85	14.65	82			
13.60	16.95	14.75	82			
13.70	17.05	14.85</td				

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
have been favoured with instructions
from
THE CONCERNED
to sell within the premises
184-185A, Szechuen Road,
(1st FLOOR)
ON
Thursday, the 24th February,
at 10 a.m.
and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

The whole of the
EXCELLENT
Household Furniture and
Requisites

(All in splendid condition and
nearly new).
Comprising—

DRAWING ROOM.—Large Axminster Carpet, Japanese Carved Cherry Wood Escritoire, Canton Blackwood Center Table, Chairs, Marble Top Flower Stands, Tien-tsin Rugs, Green Saddle Bag Upholstered Suite, Screen, Pictures.

DINING ROOM.—Unpolished Teak Large Sideboard, Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Teakwood Dining Room Chairs, Bevelled Mirror Overmantel, Escritoire, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Pictures, Dinner Service, etc.

BED ROOMS.—Mahogany Stained Teak Suites, fitted with Bevelled Mirrors, Solid Double and Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads, etc.

OFFICE FURNITURE.—One Large Safe, Desks, Revolving Chairs, Cabinets, etc., etc., Pantry and Kitchen requisites as usual. Electric Fittings throughout;

and
One Fine Toned Piano, by Thomas Oettmann, London.
One Oliver Typewriter, nearly New.

One Large American Safe.
One Salamandre Stove.

On View on Tuesday and Wednesday, when Catalogues will be ready.

MADAME CECILE
Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.
A trial order solicited
42, East Broadway

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.
Furniture Manufacturers,
Upholsterers, Decorators,
And General Importers.

We have special bargains to offer, and give every care and attention to customers' requirements.

The quality and style of our goods are first-class, and we offer the best possible value for prompt Cash.

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NOTICE
The Firm of
WALTER DUNN & Co.
have moved to,
new premises
No. A123, Szechuen Road
Telephone 805

Business and Official Notices

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our offices and godown to 73, Szechuen Road, in the building adjoining the Noel, Murray Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants
Telephone 2021
73, Szechuen Road

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six Per Cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8775

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Warrin B. Haughwout has under general power of attorney assumed from date the general management of the business of the undersigned at Shanghai, China.

February 16th, 1916.

MARKT & COMPANY
(Shanghai), Ltd.
(Incorporated under laws of
New Jersey, U.S.A.)

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SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Underwood Typewriter Department.

B-202, KIANGSE ROAD
Phone 3805

RIBBONS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINES

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Newly Opened

Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN
918, Broadway

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Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Willard

Don't Put It Off

If your storage battery ever shows the least sign of fatigue—see us at once. A quarter spent now may save dollars later.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

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ASTOR HOUSE

February 22, 1916

Washington Birthday BALL AND SUPPER

Full Orchestra, conducted by Mr. J. Inokay

TICKETS, \$3.00 EACH, may be obtained at Hotel Office.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, March 11, 1916.

A GRAND CONCERT

will be given by

OSCAR STROK

A well-known Pianist Virtuoso.

Kindly assisted by:

Mrs. Burrett,
Mrs. Isenman,
Mrs. Thoresen,
Mr. Curry,
Mr. Speelman.

Booking at Moutrie's.

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NOTICE.

A copy of the
Remington
Typewriter Company

Calendar for 1916

will be sent FREE
on application.

MUSTARD & CO.

22, Museum Road,
SHANGHAI,

The Typewriter House.

NOTICE.

MADAME PRONAY'S
Millinery Department,
17, Nanking Road
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.

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The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

TO LET, from middle of April, for 4 or 6 months, well-furnished house, conveniently situated in Western district. Will not let to bachelors. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

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ROOMS WITH BOARD
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Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.

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INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

NOTICE is hereby given to Bondholders that from this date all receipts for Premiums will be signed by:

Mr. M. SPEELMAN

and

Mr. JULES WANG

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
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MOTOR WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.